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Fig. 23. *Smilax hispida ;* with a terminal scar. Often the tip of the branches simply shrivels up, and a part or all remains attached to the remainder of the stem.

Fig. 24. *Vitis.*

Fig. 25. *Calycanthus floridus.*

Fig. 26. *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.*

In all the figures *t. sc.* indicates the terminal scar; *shr. tp.*, the shriveled tips remaining in case of some plants, and *t*, the scar left by the casting off of the tendrils.

A new Fossil Palm from the Cretaceous Formation at Glen Cove, Long Island.

BY ARTHUR HOLLICK.

(PLATE CXLIX.)

For some years past the writer has been engaged in the study of the Cretaceous formation of this vicinity, particularly on Staten and Long Islands, and a considerable amount of material representing the fossil flora of that formation has been collected. The specimens from Staten Island have already been described, * —those from Long Island it is hoped to describe in full in the near future, but in the meantime it has been thought best to publish in advance the accompanying description and plate.

Probably the greatest surprise experienced in the study of the above mentioned material was in the discovery of an undoubted palm leaf. The significance of this discovery from the geological standpoint need not here receive more than brief mention, as this will be fully discussed elsewhere. It is sufficient to say that the other fossil leaves associated with it show the geological horizon to be the equivalent of the Amboy clays of New Jersey and other middle Cretaceous strata in America and Europe, from none of which have palms been definitely recorded. In fact the presence of palms in lower and middle Cretaceous strata is so rare, if not entirely wanting, that this discovery seems to warrant special attention. They appear in great abundance in upper Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks, and their sudden appearance without any apparent ancestry has always been a puzzle. The significance of the find may therefore be appreciated.

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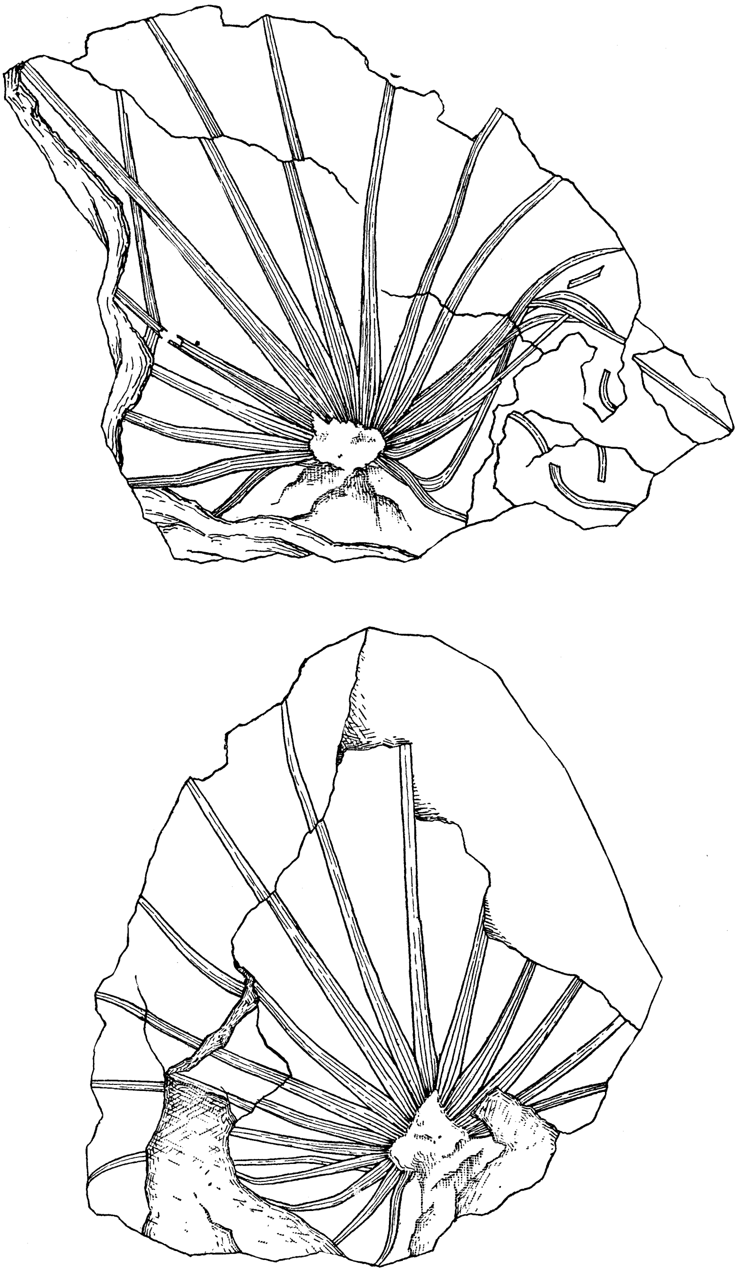
* Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci. xi. 96–103, Plates i.–iv. and xii. 1–12, Plates i.–iv.



SERENOPSIS KEMPII, HOLLICK.

The specimen in question evidently belongs with the tribe Corypheæ, and its nearest living allies are to looked for in the genera *Trithrinax*, *Copernicia*, *Thrinax* or *Serenœa* (*Sabal*). The imperfect condition of our specimen does not admit of accurate comparison, but there seems to be but little doubt that it is allied to this group, and as we find associated with it leaves of trees which demonstrate that they were the ancestors of our living *Liriodendron*, *Platanus*, *Sassafras*, etc., we are certainly within the bounds of reason when we infer that we have here one of the ancestors of our Southern "Palmetto," as I have indicated in the generic name. The specific name has been adopted in honor of Prof. Jas. F. Kemp, of Columbia College, to whom the credit for finding the specimen is due.

Serenopsis, N. Gen.

Leaves small, fan-shaped, deeply pinnatifid, palmately about 18 divided. Rays tapering to acute tips and broadening into blunt wedge-shaped bases.

SERENOPSIS KEMPII. Leaves circular or sub-cordate in outline, somewhat longer than broad, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. Rays radiating in all directions from the sub-triangular apex of the petiole; confluent for a distance of about ⅛ to ¼ inch from the petiole, then divergent; central ones about 2½ inches long, outer (lower) ones about ½ inch long; average width about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch; margins entire (?); nervation obscure.

Only a single specimen was found. The two figures represent counterparts of the same one.

Botanical Notes.

Scabiosa australis, Wulf.—Mr. Redfield will find on page 46 of the Cayuga Flora a statement of the thorough establishment of *Scabiosa australis*, not only near Farley's Point, Cayuga Lake, but all along the lake shore meadows of Union Springs for five miles. Moreover, a full description of the species is given in the Flora, and the date of its first discovery (the first in America, probably), viz., 1881; also a reference to the possible dissemination of it from the little botanic garden of David Thomas, civil engineer and